

SEVENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY:
WITH THE
MINUTES
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
JANUARY 16, 18 & 19, 1887.

WASHINGTON CITY :

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
1887.

NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS,
HAMPTON, VA.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1833. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., U. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1885. Rev. James Sauk, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1886. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. Y.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. R'T. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>	1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. <i>Ind.</i>	1878. Rev. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. <i>N. Y.</i>	1883. Rev. JAMES SAUL, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>
1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq..... <i>Mo.</i>	

DELEGATES FOR 1887.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Seventieth year of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has not been exempt from the afflictions common to humanity. Death has removed three of its Vice-Presidents—two of whom were also Directors—who had long evinced the deep interest felt by them in our beneficent enterprise.

NECROLOGY.

1. HON HORATIO SEYMOUR, elected in 1863, was twice chosen Governor of the State of New York, but his influence upon the public mind extended over his whole active career, and was wide as the nation. He was an orator and statesman of the old school—firm in his convictions, earnest in their advocacy, dignified, high-minded and incorruptible. In him the Republic has lost one of its most useful and illustrious citizens.

2. THOMAS R. HAZARD, ESQ., elected in 1841, was the soul of human kindness, noted for his utter freedom from affectation and his Christian charity. He was one of our earliest and most faithful friends, and an eloquent advocate and generous supporter, contributing, in 1846, one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Director. His life will be held in grateful remembrance for what he did through this Society, as through others, to promote the well-being of the oppressed and the poor, of the ignorant and the degraded.

3. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D., elected in 1861, was long the President of the New Jersey State Auxiliary, and for the last thirty-five years a Director of this Society, giving his time and thought, his labor and his means to the promotion of the cause. He was just in judgment, wise in counsel, and practical in methods. The power of his intellect, the vastness of his knowledge, the mingled strength and beauty of his character, and that harmony of all his life which the spirit of Christian faith and holiness gave—mark this venerable man, even within the lofty circle of those eminent men among whom his name must stand, as one worthy of his fellows.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year year 1886 have been :

Donations.....	\$2,046 00
Legacies.....	40,485 33
Emigrants toward cost of passage.....	65 00
For education in Liberia.....	418 40
Interest.....	93 33
From other sources.....	1,814 40

Receipts	\$44,922 46
Balance 1 January, 1886.....	41 06

Making available	\$44,963 52
The disbursements have been.....	39,130 85

Balance 31 December, 1886.....	\$5,832 67
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Early in the year the funds of the Society were largely augmented by a generous legacy, and it is to this that its present efficiency is mostly due. An appeal is made to the friends of the Society, not only for liberal gifts during their life time, but for provision from their estates after they are departed.

EMIGRATION.

One hundred and two emigrants were given passage in the bark Liberia (3) April 12, and the bark Monrovia (107) October 30. The first of these vessels completed her voyage at Monrovia, May 27, and the latter arrived at Cape Palmas, December 24. Most of these people are agriculturists, and were commended for their sobriety, industry and integrity. Two were from Rockingham, N. C., ninety-six from Lancaster County, S. C., four from Darlington, S. C., seven from Gainesville, Florida, and one from Topeka, Kansas. Sixty-one are between the ages of 12 and 60, forty-one between 12 and 2 years, and eight are less than 2 years. Forty-six were reported as Church communicants. Of the adult males twenty-two are farmers, and one blacksmith, one carpenter and one school teacher. The baggage of the people and the stores for their support during the first six months after arrival, accompanied them.

It is represented from Liberia that "the late immigrants are generally prospering, and they are perfectly satisfied with their new homes and prospects. They are taking upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of really free citizens, while they feel that they have reached a higher plane of manhood."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of The American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past

sixty-six years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 3,900, and a total from the beginning of 15,898, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,620 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

The appeal of very many thousands of the people of color for homes in the land of their ancestors continues to come unsought to the Society. The applications this year have been marked by some striking features—mostly, the applicants have been more numerous and of higher grade than ever before, and there is a greatly increased looking to Congress for assistance to remove to Liberia.

Among the petitions which have reached Congress from colored men in various parts of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, and the Indian Territory, was the following:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

"The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Groveton, Trinity County, Texas, respectfully represents:

"1. That we are descendants of people torn from Africa and brought to this country, where, for two hundred years, their children have contributed by their labor to increase the wealth of every portion of the United States. We greatly desire now to go to the land of our forefathers and make it our home; but have not the means of paying our passage, or providing for our immediate wants on landing in Liberia.

"2. Low wages and high rents, and a despair of doing better in the future, compel us to emigrate. The main reason urged why we should remain here is, that our labor and our votes are needed in this country: a suggestion, the force of which we fail to perceive, believing the country can very well dispense even with our presence.

"3. The attractions of Liberia are rich virgin lands, freedom from competition with any but our own race, and assurance of superior position. The entire continent of Africa is open to the intelligent and industrial class, and the road to useful employment, as well as to Christian enterprise and an honorable nationality, is wide and inviting.

"Your petitioners therefore respectfully and earnestly ask Congress to pass a bill appropriating not exceeding \$100 per capita, to be

expended, under the direction of the American Colonization Society, in paying the expenses of emigrants to Liberia, and the providing there of six months' shelter and support of ourselves and children."

In the Senate of the United States, April 6, as officially published in the *Congressional Record* of April 7, Senator Plumb of Kansas is reported to have said :

"I present a petition by a large number of colored citizens of the State of Kansas, praying for assistance to enable them to go to Africa. I will venture to ask that the petition itself, with the names of the officers who subscribed it, not the individual subscribers, be read, as it is somewhat remarkable. The petition, I think, perhaps should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I am not particular about the reference which is had, but it comes to me accompanied by letters from prominent citizens of Topeka, where these people live, speaking of their character most favorably, and also of the very thorough determination that they have in this matter; and by reason of that sincerity and earnestness which they have manifested I hope that the petition, wherever it goes, will meet with consideration."

The petition was referred as suggested, after being read by the Chief Clerk, as follows :

"To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress :

"*Whereas*, we, the Negroes of the United States, were brought from Africa and sold as slaves in this country, and served as such from 1620 to 1865; and *Whereas*, we were set free without a penny and left at the mercy of our late masters and their brothers, who owned all this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and for over two hundred years had regarded us as inferiors and slaves; and *Whereas*, there are sixteen thousand of us who have already returned to Africa; and *Whereas*, there are thousands of us in humble circumstances who yet wish to return to Africa, and there try to build up a United States in Africa, modeled after this Government, and under the protecting care of the same, for the elevation of the African and for the perpetuity of our race, which is here losing its identity by intermixture with the white races, and other troubles, etc.: *Therefore*,

"We, the members of the African Emigration Association, and such citizens as are willing to aid and encourage us, ask you for an appropriation to be disbursed through such a channel as in your judgment you may direct. It is the purpose of this petition to help only those who wish to go to Africa, in whatever part of the United

States they may be found. The head of the Association is for the present to be found at Topeka, Kans. It was established September 17, 1881. Approved by the Association March 27, 1886. Officials: George Charles, president; Antony Griffin, vice-president; John Smith, chaplain; W. Johnson, chaplain; Lewis Lee, treasurer; Charles Charles, secretary."

To the foregoing specimens of the movement, individual and organized, for Government aid, and the reasons assigned for it and for emigration, it seems proper to add a letter addressed to the Society by the Governor of a leading State:

"Executive Office,

— — — — —, August 26, 1886.

DEAR SIR:

The Rev. Wm. Slatter, colored, who is a native of this State, and who emigrated to Liberia in 1869, and remained there nearly fifteen years, has called on me with some friends of his to ask my intervention, as Governor of their State, in securing to him and some 300 other persons of his color, transportation from this country to Liberia. Their hope is to have the Government send them over. If this can be done, how can it be effected? If it cannot be done—then can the Colonization Society do anything for them in that way? Hoping to hear from you soon in regard to this. I am,

Respectfully yours,

African Colonization has been approved by formal resolutions, after full discussion, by Congress repeatedly, and by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Several of these States have acted upon it repeatedly, and appropriated money—Maryland granting \$10,000 annually for twenty-five years, for its support. It is a cause which is identified with the dearest and most valuable interests of the country as well as with the objects of humanity, and the benevolent designs of Christian effort. It is an undertaking sufficiently great for the care and treasury of the nation.

LIBERIA.

The following statement of affairs in Liberia has been kindly furnished by Hon. C. T. O. King, Mayor of Monrovia:

"AGRICULTURE—Our agricultural progress, especially as to the production of sugar and coffee, is encouraging. The forests are giving way before the energy and march of civilization, and with marked effect upon the climate. Our rainy seasons are not so long nor the

waterfall so heavy as formerly, and the general health is much improved.

"COMMERCE.—The depression in trade throughout the world has unfavorably affected this Republic, and caused a considerable falling off in the national revenue. Our merchants have endeavored to contract rather than expand their business, and are anxiously waiting for a revival of trade in Europe and America, so that they may participate. Leading minds are desirous of extending trade in the interior, but the low price of African products abroad does not justify the venture.

"EDUCATION.—The schools of low grades are doing very well, and those of the American Colonization Society at Brewerville and Arthington are in a highly prosperous condition and yielding satisfaction. The educational work carried on by the Episcopal Mission at Cape Mount promises largely for the future of Liberia. Bishop William Taylor has commendable schemes for reaching and instructing the natives. The colored Baptists of the United States have begun an important educational work on the beautiful lake east of Cape Mount.

"THE COLLEGE.—Extensive repairs are being prosecuted on the College building; meanwhile, Prof. Freeman, the acting President, will visit America to recruit his health."

A revival of religious interest is reported in the Methodist and Baptist churches of the Republic. Rev. P. Moort wrote from Monrovia, Sept. 7: "The Episcopal Church of this Diocese held in May last, in this city, a convocation of its clergy, presided over by Bishop Ferguson. Comprising a portion of this body's work was the ordaining of three Priests and one Deacon. The convocation awakened great interest. Never was there in the Capital, at any one time, such a number of Episcopal ministers; meetings were held almost every evening; and to bring matters to a close a grand missionary meeting was held. On that occasion the church (Trinity) was filled with an attentive audience. I had the pleasure of visiting Beulah, twenty miles up the St. John's river, a little before I started for Monrovia. This station is doing a glorious work. Both sides of the St. John's river are a natural paradise. No one who has not seen them can imagine the beauty and grandeur of these interior sceneries."

Judson A. Lewis, Esq., United States Consul at Sierra Leone, in an official report dated November 6, says:

"Liberia is an interesting instance of American benevolence and foresight. Founded by a philanthropic Society, having its headquarters at Washington, it has, with its slender resources, accomplished

a great work for this part of Africa. and seems to present an inviting field for enterprising black men from America.

"Many of the people have emigrated from the United States, and are more favorable to the extension of American influence in the country than of any other. The Constitution is modeled after our own. The President and Vice-President are elected for two years. The Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and all other branches of the civil service are the same as those of the United States. The right of suffrage is based upon a slight property (real estate) qualification.

"From all accounts which I have been able to gather, Liberia is rich in natural resources. In mineral and agricultural capacity it is thought to be without a rival in this part of Africa. The country seems particularly adapted to the successful raising of coffee, and this Liberia coffee, has within the last few years acquired, I believe, a reputation very high. The immigrants from the United States, especially in recent years, have been devoting more attention to its cultivation. They are pushing their settlements towards the interior and enlarging their farms.

"Some of the Liberian farmers and merchants have made money and live in comfortable and even elegant style. In the month of July last, four Liberian merchants from different parts of the Republic, passed here on board the English mail steamer on their way to Europe for business or pleasure. They were all colored men, born in the United States and emigrated to Liberia when children.

"The great needs of Liberia are civilized population and capital, both of which can be readily furnished from the colored population of the United States. Fifty thousand Negroes, located about fifty miles from the Coast, would fill the lower Niger Valley with a wholesome industrial influence.

"I shall be glad if anything I have written may quicken American enterprise in this direction, either of a commercial or agricultural nature. Such undertakings, properly and intelligently conducted, would, I think, not fail to be remunerative and confer great blessings upon this continent."

Bishop William Taylor is the most recent disinterested testimony in favor of Liberia. He truly calls it "the garden spot of West Africa" and he adds: "There is a grand future for Liberia if they will learn by what they have seen and suffered in the past fifty years."

INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS.

The Republic of Liberia, occupying some five hundred miles of territory on the West African Coast, with an indefinite interior, was founded by a Society of American citizens.

The Republic has been acknowledged as a Sovereign and Independent State by all the leading Powers of Europe and America. It is the only Independent Christian nation on the Continent of Africa. It has recently been cited by international lawyers to prove that communities formed by private persons for industrial and commercial purposes may, in the course of time, assume sovereign rights. Senator Morgan, of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in his report in 1881 on the International Congo Association, said :

"The people of the United States, with but little assistance from the Government, have established a free Republic in Liberia, with a Constitution modeled after our own, and under the control of the Negro race : its commerce is valuable : its government is successful, and its people are prosperous.

"The success of the Liberian Colony has demonstrated the usefulness of that system of dealing with a social question which is, to the people of the United States, of the highest importance. It has also established a recognized precedent in favor of the right of untitled individuals to found States in the interests of civilization in barbarous countries, through the consent of the local authorities, and it has given confidence to those who look to the *justice of the nations for the restoration of the emancipated Africans to their own country, if they choose to return to it.*"

"This great duty has, so far, been left entirely to the efforts of citizens of the United States, and it has been supported almost exclusively by their personal contributions. The Governments of the world have been slow even to recognize the State just founded by the courage and means of private citizens, but it is now firmly established in the family of nations, and is everywhere recognised as a free and independent nation.

"This pleasing history of progress, attended with peace and prosperity in Liberia, has given rise to a feeling of earnest interest among the people of the United States in the questions which arise from the recent discovery by their countryman, H. M. Stanley, of the great river which drains Equatorial Africa."

From the commencement of the career of this Americo-African State—or even before its commencement, when the idea of its establishment was first mooted—it was regarded with jealousy by European Governments having possessions on the Coast. Attempts were from time to time made by foreign adventurers to hamper its growth and circumscribe the area of its jurisdiction. But through the prompt interference of American benevolence these efforts were thwarted. The territory adjacent to the settlements were pur-

chased and a continuous seaboard was secured, from the river Shebar to the river San Pedro, bought, as the late venerable Dr. Archibald Alexander has said, "and paid for with money, and doubly paid for by the blood of the emigrants shed in its defence."

Notwithstanding numerous drawbacks, Liberia has prospered, and owing to its endeavor to establish itself firmly on the Coast, there has been hitherto no opportunity for extending inland. The policy of the American Colonization Society has always contemplated interior settlements. In the 24th Annual Report, as far back as 1841, it is said :

"The Executive Committee have been for some time anxious to open a road from the Coast to the mountain country, with a view of making a settlement, believing it will prove much more healthy than those on the seaboard and thus render the acclimating fever harmless. When the Colony was commenced there were many reasons for settling on the Coast—limited means, the want of all facilities for transportation, and the hostile character of the native Kings, all rendered it impossible to establish a Colony in the interior."

This interesting enterprize could not be carried out to any extent, owing to exigencies on the Coast. It was of vital interest to the settlements, which were scattered along three hundred miles of Coast, with intervals between of from one hundred to two hundred miles, that the interjacent territory should be kept free from the plots of foreigners, which, if successful with the Aborigines would, it was felt, lead to a dismemberment of the Colony. But, unfortunately, without the arms of Briareus and the eyes of Argus (qualities possessed by a powerful neighbor north of the young State) the Republic being unable to keep watch over every inch of territory, the Aboriginal inhabitants in the exposed positions on the North-West came under the influence of foreign traders, and international complications brought on through their intrigues opened the way for the British Government to seize, at one stroke, forty miles of Liberian territory in that direction, and annex it to Sierra Leone, thus making the territories of the two countries conterminous.

There is now an opening and a warm welcome awaiting American Negro settlers in the healthy and wealthy country interior of Liberia: and there are thousands of strong men, mechanics, farmers, school-teachers and ministers, in the United States, ready to go and occupy. These are making constant applications to the Society for help to reach that land of promise for themselves and their children.

It is believed that the time is at hand for the friends of Africa to establish on the highlands interior of Liberia a settlement to be occupied by a selected company of emigrants. It is becoming every

day more and more evident that the agency of the Republic as a support to missionary work is indispensable. On this subject a recent West African paper, the *Methodist Herald*, published at Sierra Leone, says ;

"We are persuaded that the most effectual method of establishing and spreading Christianity and civilization in Africa is the planting of colonies of Christian and civilized blacks. The Aboriginal wars, which now distract the neighborhood of the settlement, would be permanently put down by the founding of agricultural and trading colonies in the harried districts.

"Experience has proved that the isolated successes achieved by missionaries, white or black, are not permanent in their results, and that if it is desired to produce any widespread and lasting effect upon the social, moral and natural condition of Africa, the agency of the colony is indispensable. When the native sees men of his own race combining under social, municipal and national laws and regulations, developing into successful husbandmen, mechanics, traders, etc., and secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, he will be incited to imitate the example and share in the advantages of those around him."

Bishop Ferguson, in his Annual Report, observes :

"The Government of Liberia exercises an influence and authority over the different tribes as never before : the favorable result of which is a cessation of tribal wars and free intercourse. At the close of every year delegates from all the tribes who have entered into solemn compact with the Government—now numbering twenty-four in Maryland County—meet at Harper to discuss matters appertaining to the interests of all, and to receive an annual stipend—which is given on condition that the articles of the compact have been faithfully kept during the year. Among other things stipulated in the compact is a promise on their part to keep the roads and river open for free passage, and to maintain peace with all. For the tribes living on the Cavalla river and in the far interior this is an important desideratum. Heretofore, upon the slightest pretext, some petty tribe, living on the river or other highway into the interior, would endeavor to prevent all passage by them. Our missionaries have often been hindered, and in some instances roughly handled, in their visits to the interior, through this evil. It will be readily seen, therefore, that this success on the part of the Liberia Government greatly facilitates the work of advancing the Gospel into the regions beyond."

The American Colonization Society needs the means for the passage to Africa and the establishment in Liberia of a goodly num-

her of choice families from this country about fifty miles in a direct line from the Coast, and for the opening of a good road to the settlement. It presents the subject to the serious consideration of the friends of humanity and progress, with the earnest request that they will send donations to aid in this important enterprize—that an interior settlement, with all its grand facilities for religion and science, or agriculture and commerce may, within the year at least be commenced, as one of a series which, it is hoped, will, in the course of time, extend to the Niger.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

16

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1886.*

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Received Donations,	\$2,046 00	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants,	\$10,481 14
“ Legacies.	40,485 33	“ Education in Liberia,	418 40
“ Emigrants toward passage,	65 00	“ Taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Build'g,	455 55
“ Subscriptions to African Repository,	37 40	“ Paper and printing the African Repository,	387 75
“ Rent of Colonization Building,	1,777 00	“ Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office expenses, printing, postage, expense of meetings, and costs of contested Wills,	2,799 01
“ For Education in Liberia,	418 40	“ Temporary Investments,	24,589 00
“ Interest on temporary Investments,	93 33		
		Disbursements,	\$39,130 85
Receipts,	\$44,922 46	Balance December 31, 1886,	5,832 67
Balance January 1, 1886,	41 06		
Total,	\$44,963 52	Total,	\$44,963 52

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1886, and the vouchers for the expenditures. and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL, }
EDWARD S. MORRIS. } *Committee.*

Washington, D. C., January 18, 1887.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1887.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY celebrated its Seventieth Anniversary in the P. Episcopal church of the Epiphany, G street, above 13th, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, January 16, 1887.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md., President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the services were conducted by Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., assisted by Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

The Seventieth Annual Report of the Society was presented by President Latrobe, with the statement that an abstract of it had been printed and placed in the pews.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. : Text, Philippians, 2d chap. and 3d verse.

The exercises were closed with the benediction by Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., rector of the church.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 18, 1887.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to Article 4 of the Constitution and to notice in THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Minutes of the Anniversary on the 16th inst., were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 19, 1886, were approved.

Rev. Alfred Elwyn and Hon. Charles C. Nott were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are tendered to the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., for his able presentation of the interests of this Society and of Liberia, and that a copy of the same is requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are tendered to the Rev. Dr. S. H. Giesy and the Vestry of the church of the Epiphany for the use of the church last Sunday evening for our Seventieth Anniversary.

Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Hon. Robert S. Green, of New Jersey, as an additional Vice President, as follows:—

PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1852. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., N. Y. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1886. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, Adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1887.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the last meeting, January 19 and 20, 1886, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported, through their Chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1887 :

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY: Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Mrs. Jane R. Roberts, widow of President Roberts, of Liberia, and Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., of Massachusetts, be and they are hereby invited to share in the counsels of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventieth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year. Also a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of receipts by States in the year 1886.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report of receipts and disbursements, with the certificate of audit.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the past year, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and

that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The President appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS:—Hon. Peter Parker. Rev. Alfred Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE:—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES:—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES:—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS:—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION:—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION:—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Hon. Charles C. Nott.

Mrs. Roberts presented to the Board the enterprise of establishing a Hospital at Monrovia, for the care and relief of sick and destitute seamen, and of Liberian and native sufferers by disease and disability of mind and body.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendment to Article Fifth of the Constitution of the Society, approved at the last annual meeting of the Board, and that Article was unanimously amended to read as follows:

Article 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for Life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December. Provided, That no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

Letters excusing their absence from this meeting were presented and read from the following named Life Directors, viz.: Dr. James Hall, Claremont, Md., December 8; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Ashbourne, Pa., January 5; Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Newark, N. J., January 7; Edward Coles, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., January 12; Dr. Charles H. Nichols, New York, January 14; Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., New York, January 17; and Rev. James Saul, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa., January 17.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Edward S. Morris, Esq., and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., were appointed the Committee.

Edward S. Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Special Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report recommending the re-election of the following :

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong, and Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1887.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met to-day at 12 o'clock, M., in the rooms of the Society, President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Hon. Peter Parker, Chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that, in their opinion, no business justifying a written report had been referred to them. Whereupon, on motion, the report was accepted and approved.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report, that they have examined the Securities of the Society and find them correctly stated, and in the possession of the Treasurer.

Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., from the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following resolution as their report, and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted :

Resolved, That it is important that the Parent Society should be aided and supported in its great work by Auxiliary Societies in the several States, and that the Executive Committee be directed to use its best efforts to increase the number of such Auxiliary Societies, and to secure a more general appointment of Delegates to the Annual Meeting of this Board of Directors.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1886, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

For several years this Society has been specially calling public attention to the subject of the emigration of colored people to Liberia, and endeavoring to bring all the facts bearing on the subject to the notice of the people and the Government, with a view of crystallizing and concentrating public sentiment upon the one great work which we believe this Government should undertake—that of aiding such of the Negroes as desire it to return to the land of their fathers more rapidly and under more favorable conditions than can be done by any private beneficence or by the organized efforts of our own Society; and there is very decided indication of the fact that what has been done by us has not been altogether fruitless. It has been indeed questioned and criticised in no very amiable spirit in several quarters, and as yet the apathy and indifference of Congress have scarcely been disturbed: but a new interest has been awakened in the country, especially among the colored people themselves; and one of the most kindly suggestions in regard to Liberia appears in the late message of President Cleveland to the present Congress. Petitions are beginning to pour into Congress from various combinations and organizations of the Negroes for aid in this noble undertaking. The idea of African colonization is taking a deeper hold of the public mind, and broader views of the whole question are being entertained. As evidence of this we may cite the fact that appeals more emphatic have been made to his Society by the colored people themselves than in any single year before. These appeals come from a class evidently of higher intelligence and character, and they indicate a more serious purpose from a more decided conviction taught by the experience of a quarter of a century that Africa is the proper field for the development of the colored race, and needs this immigration from America more for the sake of the future of that Continent than for the private welfare of individuals.

Petitions to Congress have been sent during the past winter from no less than thirteen States and from the Indian Territory, praying for aid to colonization. These have come from the colored people in almost every quarter of the country where the Negro population is most dense.

A recent memorial addressed to President Cleveland, under date of December 30th, 1886, has been received by our Secretary from colored people in the State of Mississippi, setting forth in the most pathetic terms the miserable condition of the Negroes, and the utter hopelessness of improvement which has taken possession of them, and breathing the most earnest prayers that something may be suggested or undertaken by the Government to their relief. And they feel to-day that the most effectual relief will be to send them back to the land of their fathers. A communication of the same purport came to our Secretary under date of January 12th, 1887, in behalf of a large number of colored people in South Carolina.

Hundreds of these people could be collected at different points in the South in a very short time ready to go to Africa. Indeed so great a desire do they manifest for emigration to their fatherland that swindling knaves of their own race have already been trading on their credulity, and selling them bogus tickets of transportation. These tickets they have purchased at the cost of all the money they had in the world, and now having been duped and robbed they are left in the most pitiful condition.

"A special from Charleston, S. C., says: 'On Monday some curiosity was occasioned by thirty Negroes leaving Rock Hill on the afternoon train. They bought tickets to Fort Mill, when they met about three hundred more Negroes who were there awaiting the arrival of a special train that they said had been chartered to take them to New York, whence they were to sail for Liberia. The train has not yet arrived, and the railroad officials say that no arrangements have been made for any train. The Negroes are waiting at Fort Mill, where they are exposed to the cold without sufficient clothing. They are confident that their train will come. It seems that some one has been inciting the colored people to leave their homes, sell their property, and go to Liberia; as an inducement giving them a red badge or ticket, for a consideration, which would convey them to New York. The party who sold the tickets has never turned up. The condition of these duped Negroes is pitiful. The majority of them have sold everything they have in the world in order to pay for their fraudulent tickets. The agent has cleared several thousand dollars by his heartless trick.'

An African Emigration Association was established September 17, 1881, at Topeka, Kansas, for the purpose of promoting the same objects which we have in view; and during the last year, they also petitioned Congress for aid in this great work.

The United Trans-Atlantic Society, founded June 16th, 1885, and whose objects are the same as ours, have put forth a ringing circular, calling upon the people of their own race and all the friends of African colonization to come forward and aid them to "bridge the ocean that the sons and daughters of Ham may return to their God-given inheritance, and Ethiopia regain her ancient renown and be enhanced with modern splendor."

At a meeting of colored people in Columbia, South Carolina, in honor of Emancipation Day, the colored orator from Salisbury, North Carolina, Rev. J. C. Price, in eloquent and impressive terms advocated the very doctrine of which the American Colonization Society has been so long in this country almost the sole exponent and defender.

"COLUMBIA, S. C., January 3.—The colored people of this city and the surrounding country to-day had a grand celebration of Emancipation Day. The orator of the day was Prof. J. C. Price, of North Carolina, colored. He took for his subject, 'The American Negro, His Future and His Peculiar Work.' His advice to his race was to pay less attention to the past and look to the glorious future. He said the Negroes had the mind and ability; all they needed was confidence. The Negro could do what any other man could. He was opposed to amalgamation, and he did not believe in it. The peculiar work of the American Negro was the redemption of their race in Africa, which was their own country. If the white man could find gold, diamonds, and other riches in Africa, why not the Negro? It was the duty of the American Negro to go to Africa and reclaim their country, civilize the Negroe there, give them manual and intellectual education, and show them the way to build up the country. The speaker was a well-educated man."

And upon this question of emigration to Liberia, there begins to be a new stir in certain quarters. The men who have jeered at our venerable Society as an "old corpse" begin to find that it is a lively "old corpse," which yet has life enough in it to stir up editors of newspapers and magazines, authors of books, narrow-eyed Puritans, crazy orators at Negro conventions, and sinister critics who have little knowledge of, and less sympathy with, the grand objects which for seventy

years our Society through all weathers has kept steadily before it.

We appreciate most highly the fidelity, the devotion and loyalty of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, and we hope to comply with their timely suggestion "to give in future reports the figures showing as nearly as possible the number of applicants for emigration." A recent statement of a newspaper in Philadelphia, called "*The Record*," that "the great difficulty which the Society has had to contend against has been the reluctance of colored people to emigrate from this country to Liberia," &c., is wholly misleading and directly in the teeth of manifold and constantly accumulating facts. And to the sapient writer in the "*The Evening Telegram*," who charitably reminds us that "figures will go a great deal further towards demonstrating that the Society is earning its expenses than any amount of word-spinning," we have to say that before another year has passed over his head he will be gratified with figures enough to overwhelm him with the conviction that "the Society is earning enough to pay expenses," and that all murmurers like himself must clear the way for free, open, rapidly-increasing emigration to Liberia.

"*Resolved*, That in view of the demand for the data in reference to the number of applicants for emigration to Africa, the Secretary of this Society, with Dr. Sunderland as a committee, be requested to prepare a circular giving these data for a term of fifteen years past, that it may be broadcast with the view of informing the public of the actual truth of the case."

Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following resolution as their report, and it was, on motion, accepted and approved :

Resolved, That the policy of employing Agents for collecting funds and advocating the cause of Colonization in different parts of the country be approved, and its continuance earnestly recommended to the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Minutes of to-day to this point were read and, on motion, approved. President Latrobe made an address, expressing a high sense of personal regard and esteem for the members of the Board, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., offered prayer, and the Board, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ADDENDA TO REPORT ON EMIGRATION.

The following brief statement is appended in compliance with the resolution reported by the Committee on Emigration, page 24.

The original statement, made in the Annual Report of the Society for 1885, was as follows:

"A cautious estimate would be that five hundred thousand of the people of color are considering the question of emigration to Liberia, finding but little scope in the land of their birth for their industrial energies and race aspirations."

Following this appeared, in various forms, at different times, a similar representation as to the number of Negroes who were seeking information on the subject of emigration to Africa as their fatherland. In Dr. Sunderland's address before the Society, a year ago, he made the following statement:

"Yet to-day half a million of Father Snowden's people are seeking light from the 'ten-horned monster,' and turning a wistful gaze on the far-off fatherland."

These representations have been called in question, in various quarters, through the public press; and the suggestion of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary that hereafter, to meet the issue so raised as to the number of the colored people who are month by month seeking information from the American Colonization Society, the future reports should contain the statistics on the subject so far as the correspondence can show them.

The subjoined table of the number of actual applications for emigration, from year to year, for the last fifteen years, and also other statistics from the correspondence of colored people throughout the country in support of the estimate first announced, as cited above, is presented:—

1872.....	17	1881.....	48
1873....	8	1882.....	51
1874.....	23	1883.....	95
1875.....	17	1884.....	133
1876.....	21	1885.....	120
1877.....	90	1886.....	169
1878.....	98		
1879.....	53		
1880..	34		1037

It would swell the proportion of the present document beyond any reasonable necessity to insert the whole of the correspondence for the period of the last fifteen years, but a fair specimen of this correspondence for a period of five months *only* ending December 31, 1886, is here given, as follows, the statements being in the exact language of the correspondents, as also the names of the places from which they write:

Green Hill, Miss.....500 persons.
 Cureton's, S. C.....140 families.
 Sunflower, MissA large body.
 Prospect, S. C.....500 of us.

Rome, Ga.....	500 families.
Forestville, N. C.....	A number of choice families.
Nashville, Tenn.....	Some 200 have signed.
Denison, Texas.....	Several valuable men.
Tradesville, S. C.	Great many wanting to go.
Quincy, Florida.....	500 or 600 families
Edenton, N. C.....	A club.
Fort Mill, S. C.....	400 head.
Washaw, S. C.....	Want vessel to carry 1000 persons.
Wichita, Kansas.....	Colony.
Glendale, Miss.....	A number of us.
Belair, S. C.....	300 persons.
Denver, Col.....	A Society.
Harrison, N. C.....	Hundreds are willing.
Richburgh, S. C.....	Many ready to go.
Mars Hill, Ark.....	A large number.
Concord, Florida.....	Thousands.

It is proper to add, as Dr. Sunderland expressed in his address above cited, that "the Society has done nothing to bring about this state of things. The only activity in this direction has been information imparted at the request of the Negroes."

It appears to be a spontaneous movement on the part of the Negroes themselves who are awaking to broader views, both of their own mission and destiny and of the great work of the American Colonization Society.